

Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

All that is asked of McKinley is that he say which side won the Hor-Harvey debate.

If old General Booth had his way he would probably on the return of the fat calf, kill his son.

If John Melton, the Kansan in Cuba, is executed, Kansas may get hot, arise in its might and pass a resolution.

It is barely possible that the Minneapolis platform will not be able to recognize the St. Louis platform as a relative.

If Spain really executes those Americans, Cleveland will appoint another commission a la Venezuela, and see about it.

Gladstone in his old age is reading "Robinson Crusoe" again. He contemplates, probably, going on a strange voyage himself.

Kansas has just learned that while Cy Leland doesn't say anything, he often thinks thoughts with exclamation points attached.

There will be harmony among Republicans but neither the treble or bass clef shows that Tom Reed is down to play second fiddle.

The chances are that the vice presidential candidate on the Republican ticket will come from the south. The east must have a rest.

It will be noticed that no Populist aspirant for a nomination has been turned down in Kansas yet because he believed in flat money.

Chairman Harrity doesn't think there will be any bolt in the Chicago convention. And yet the whole convention may bolt to New York.

It has taken Major Morrill two years to harden his skin to indifference, and he naturally wants to try it two years more to see if it will puncture.

About the worst case of paresis on record is the remark of a Democrat that good times will begin about the time McKinley goes in anyway.

George Douglass has been appointed a member of the committee on legal education of the state bar. This is the last office he will hold in Kansas.

A boy has obtained \$35,000 for the loss of a leg from a Boston street railway company. The jury that did this ought to be perpetuated in marble.

No matter who is elected president we should all remember that the editor of the New York World will still exercise a kindly supervision over the country.

We have given Spain every opportunity to fight us. But Spain, for some reason, hesitates to send that man with 15,000 troops over to attack and lay us low.

President Cleveland is very indignant over Spain's attitude towards young Melton. Let Cleveland just imagine it was his own son—but that is impossible.

One of the Orleans family wants to be president of France after Faure. It is probably merely a matter of time until France becomes a kingdom again.

Some day a Kansas man, like John Waller and John Melton, will get to snooping around somewhere where the United States is unknown and get his neck bent.

Farmer Smith has been to see a lawyer in regard to a libel suit against Cy Leland. The lawyer appears to have been a politician and to have persuaded him not to do it.

Francis Murphy says that a law cannot be enforced when public sentiment is against it. Mr. Murphy did not allow Dick Wake to investigate his mind when he entered Kansas.

You can rest assured that when McKinley does announce his financial views he will not go to the editor of the Ironton Journal or to John Sherman to find out what his views really are.

In the opinion of the New York Mail and Express it may become necessary in order to dispose of the Democrat nomination for president to give it away with a can of baking powder.

Joe Manley, Reed's manager, says that the money question will be paramount in the next campaign. This is a concession that all the tariff followers are for McKinley as against Reed.

In Montana one delegate proposed that Montana's delegates walk out of the St. Louis convention if nothing is done for silver. This was tabled and it gave a lot of Kansas Pops a nervous chill.

The Democratic national convention will declare for a gold standard, according to Chairman Harrity. Will the nation believe the Democrats no matter what they declare? They declared for free trade.

When Tom Anderson visited McKinley in Canton, Tom offered to sing to Mr. McKinley, but the major said that was unnecessary as he had already decided that the Topeka postoffice should go to Anderson.

Old Dick Thompson of Indiana says: "With McKinley president no nation on earth could insult the flag that waves over us with impunity." When McKinley is elected the people will learn this. McKinley knows something beside tariff.

SENATOR TELLER'S ULTIMATUM.

It hardly seems possible that the statesmen and politicians of this country can be blind to the fact that a second irrepressible conflict is on in full tide, the fight being against white slavery, while in the former instance it was against black; and that it is a conflict deep-seated, radical in its convictions, and if so far very conservative in its demands, yet accumulating momentum with each successive step. The great body of this accelerating movement are convinced that many of the leaders of the old parties have been misled by wealth against the commonwealth; that other leaders are themselves the slaves and tools of corporate trusts as against the industrial classes, and that the entire machinery of the government is against the wealth creator and in favor of the wealth consumer. It hardly seems possible that our political leaders do not see and understand that there must come swift and radical concessions and reforms, or otherwise a political revolution before which present party machinery and power will prove less than the chaff and litter of a whirlwind which will sweep the land, and in sweeping annihilate every existing political organization.

The papers, magazines and literature of the times are full of it, and our dispatches yesterday morning contained a letter from Senator Henry Teller which is a quasi-official announcement of the fact.

The Anglo-Saxon is conservative and slow to accept political or governmental innovations, but once convinced of his right his demand is the voice of omnipotence, once convinced that he is being wronged, crowns crumble, thrones disappear and usurpation and wrong are pinned to the earth by the staff upon which hangs suspended the scales of justice. All English history proves the truth of this.

Four-fifths of the entire body of the American people are discontented, to-day, and in being determined to force a different state of things, hope that a reverse tariff policy from that upheld by the present administration may bring full relief. So they are sweeping on for protection and reciprocity next November. But a large per cent of them comprehend the ground work of the unequal and unsatisfactory conditions, and while admitting that a reversal of the Cleveland policy will bring some relief to the industrial and productive interests of the country, that there are other and greater fundamental wrongs which must be righted.

Among these is the people's money—the volume of the national currency, and the giant grip which combined capital in the way of monopolies and trusts, through the administrative, legislative and judicial hands of the states and of the nation has been fastened upon every material interest of the people. And so in the face of a clear majority demand of those who hold the ballot, Cleveland is telling his party leaders that their only hope is the gold standard; that the majority of the Republican leaders are declaring that anything but the gold standard means financial ruin; while all the metropolitan dailies of the old creditor states, and all the salaried officials and mailed representatives of the gold and bond syndicates, and corporate trusts and monopolistic combines, are threatening the farmer, the merchant and the manufacturer with absolute and speedy bankruptcy unless their monopolistic scheme, the only singly sound standard of gold is maintained, coupled with the gratuitous lie that all right thinking people are against anything else, and that only ignorant fanatics and dishonest schemers are for silver.

There are a hundred or so thousand of monopolistic capitalists and their attorneys and representatives in the land, but there are millions of others. The millions go unheard and unheeded save at the ballot box. The thousands are heard every day through the newspapers and are felt every day through the lawmakers and through the courts. In face of the fact that all the members of all the many trades unions of the country are unanimously demanding the remonetization of silver; in face of the fact that the Populist party, composed almost wholly of farmers, are unanimously demanding the remonetization of silver, in face of the fact that more than half of the voters and fully one-half of the entire Democratic party are demanding 16 to 1; in face of the fact that uninfluenced by its leaders, bosses and capitalist directors one-half of the Republican party would be declaring that no American product stands so much in need of protection as silver, and that it should be money as good as gold; and in face of the fact that in the combination of all these silver forces of the parties and interests named if combined would sweep away all parties, and that unless the cry of the people is heeded that that is just what will happen, the representatives of the Republican party propose to take the chances of a straddle on the silver question at St. Louis in June.

Conceding that the overwhelming revolution against Clevelandism was unanimously nominated the champion of protection and sweep him into the executive chair, which now seems so certain, still, in the event that the enactment of a high protective tariff law does not bring back the prosperity of the past, or that degree of it which is desired—and which it cannot alone—can the Republican party afford, by not recognizing silver, to take the chances of confronting a combination of all the forces named, four years hence?

No handwriting on the wall was ever plainer. In reading with the delegates to the national Republican convention at St. Louis on June 19th, heed?

INVESTIGATING FOND ISSUES.

The resolution which passed the United States senate last Thursday, ordering an investigation of the bond

issues of the present administration, and which passed with such unanimity, (there being only six cuckoo votes recorded against it) meets with general approval as a move in the right direction. Nothing could better demonstrate the sincerity and earnestness of the senate in this matter than did its willingness to give a seeming endorsement of Peffer, in order to reach the administration's disgraceful record on this bond question. The amended form of the resolution, which places the work of investigation in the hands of the senate finance committee, instead of a special committee, as at first provided for, by no means abridges the scope of the work to be performed, and in no way embarrasses the accomplishment of the object desired. This investigation will be a severe blow to the administration. It will disclose as nothing else so well can, the animating spirit and secret methods of the politico-financial coalition which has run this government for the last three years. This combination will be bound to have its two principle nerve centers strategically located—the one in the White House and the other in Wall street.

The purchasers and holders of the government bonds issued under this administration, and issued, as we believe, illegally, will not suffer any loss through this investigation. The bonds of this nation are never repudiated, and no man is allowed to lose a cent by owning them. They are always good for their face value in any part of the world. This is equally true of the bonds in question. They were improperly issued, because the authority to "borrow money on the credit of the United States" is alone invested by the constitution in congress, and congress did not authorize these bond issues. The administration cannot fall back on the authority of the acts of 1874 and 1875. These acts simply authorized the issue of bonds for specifically expressed purposes. These purposes did not include in any way the increase of the government's obligations. They went no further than to provide for the readjustment of the obligations already existing on a new basis. Still, the bonds in question will undoubtedly be recognized and legalized by the next congress, with appropriate accompanying condemnation of the methods employed by the administration in their issue.

This investigation will be of incalculable advantage and service if it shall result, as we believe it will, in re-establishing the clearly defined constitutional limitations of the administrative and legislative branches of the government on this important subject.

WEYLER AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

American correspondents of newspapers give Weyler more trouble apparently than the insurgents, but it is only apparently. It is fortunate for Weyler that he didn't execute the Kansas boy, who is doubtless a newspaper correspondent. The first batch of Americans murdered in Cuba is going to raise a furore that even Cleveland can't repress or stay. Mr. James Greelman, correspondent of the New York World at Havana, and Mr. Frederick W. Laurence, representing the New York Journal, have been ordered out of Cuba on the ground that they have calumniated General Weyler and the army, and had attributed to the latter crimes committed by the insurgents. General Weyler would have been wiser to have given no reason at all; for the reason assigned is not only incredible in itself—the correspondents named being journalists of eminence and experience—but it is contradicted by official and unofficial advices received in Washington. A safe deduction is that the exiles have been driven out of camp for having told the truth, and through fear that they might tell some more about Spanish atrocities.

The deportation of these correspondents, however, is not going to stop the truth telling, nor will it strengthen General Weyler's sway in Cuba or add to his prestige with the home government. Its inevitable effect will be to inspire the insurgent cause; and being one of the plainest signals of distress which Weyler has yet hoisted, it may likely enough pave the way for his return to Spain.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION.

"It is quite impossible to meet the question of education," says the New York Churchman, "without taking into consideration the place religion should occupy in the training of young people. If we were to put the difference between intellectual and religious education in a nutshell, we should say that the one teaches a human being his place in the world, the other his place in the universe. To teach a child or a youth his place in the world is to bring him to realize his position with regard to other men. A school or a college teaches the pupil his own mental worth, in comparison with that of others with whom he has been thrown in competition. He learns his own powers, and how they may be supplemented by the acquisitions of literature and learning, and the appliances of art and science. He is enabled to do more than he could do before, and the place of active exertion in society for which his powers and attainments fit him he is guided into discovering. This is all that mere mental training can do for anyone. But a human creature must come to recognize that the immediate environment of his life is not the whole environment. He is soon made acquainted with such ideas as those of infinity and eternity. Reason tells him that the universe is infinite, and that there must be something that abides while other things pass away and change. What is his relation to the permanent and the boundless? He must either be, as far as all he is and does goes, merely one of the changing incidents in time and movement, or he must have a hold on that which outlives time and remains fixed in the midst of incessant move-

ment. Is merely an irresponsible ephemeral, who can know no will excepting his own, and no god except himself?

No one wants the youth of the land to be an "irresponsible ephemeral." But the greater sentiment in this country, whether it is the better or not, has long demanded that sectarian differences be kept out of the public schools. Religion has in no wise been kept out of the schools. Every lesson in a McGuffey reader which teaches morality, charity or courage is a religious lesson setting forth principles in line with the tenets of the Christian religion. This the country will never demur to. But when the pupil is asked to discriminate in his infant mind between the Baptist branch of the faith or the Methodist or any other, the country does object seriously.

All churches show an overweening desire to mold the infant mind to certain religious forms and symbols when it is at the fettle age, for the purpose of securing it to the church so molding beyond doubt when the youth arrives at a more mature age.

But the sentiment of the country rebels against this practice. The contention is that the mind of a child, in the absence of religion, cannot be harmed by education and that the questions of infinity and a universal God can be dealt with without harmful prejudice at an age when school education is completed.

This sentiment is founded on an intense antagonism to prejudice. The world no longer desires to accept prejudice for reason and the United States of America particularly, of all nations, protests against the youthful mind being molded when the same mind at a later year, with no danger intervening whatsoever, will be so capable of forming its own opinions and establishing its own beliefs without prejudice.

CAN'T MOST ALWAYS TELL.

Morrill, Troutman and Potter have been assuring the people that whichever of them receives the nomination, there will be only harmony in the Republican party and a solid front in November. Major Hood, who is thought by many would make a stronger candidate than either, and Judge Peters is only to be a candidate in the event of Morrill finally concluding that Leland's advice was both friendly and sound, haven't been heard from, but they would probably hold to the same declaration. An office-seeker or a candidate could hold to nothing else. Nevertheless there is anything but unanimity in the party at present and its rank and file is not wholly alluded to. A candidate may raise an issue or face one, but he can never lay one once it has been raised. There is trouble in the Second district over the nomination of Harris. Harris is a good man and would have made a good candidate for governor. It's not the man, but the way he was nominated which is at the bottom of the trouble, which if not smoothed over may lose him both Douglas and Wyandotte counties, in which both have been organized.

MEXICO'S FREE SILVER PROSPERITY.

There are many indications that Mexico has entered upon an era of grand development, and among them, none more assuring than efforts of the government to promote all industrial activities. Those in authority seem fully alive to their high responsibilities, and resolutely determined to depart from the old policies which kept the country either in a state of revolution or in a condition of general lethargy. Travelers all agree that the country is in a more prosperous condition than at any previous period in the history of the republic. New railways are in process of construction, manufacturing interests under the new order of things have received an impetus hitherto unknown, extensive coffee plantations are being opened up, and agriculture under the inspiration of renewed vitality and improved techniques together with an infusion of quickening American energy from without, is contributing its full share to the general prosperity. But above all education of the masses, long neglected, under governmental direction, is making rapid advancement, so that she promises soon to be the newer Mexico mentally, as well as physically. And yet, this highly prosperous and happy neighbor of ours, is one of those "miserable semi-barbaric silver-using countries, so-called by Wall street and its goldrite understrappers, and a hibernian press. Why, Oh ye financial wisecracks of the east, ye evil-boding owls of evil and prophets of disaster, is Mexico so prosperous under the domination of the accursed white metal, if all your dismal prophecies be true? Why—as is well known to all the world—is foreign capital seeking investment in this land of the Montezumas, laden down as it is with the silver chains of slavery that are dragging it headlong to perdition?

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The farmers want a bridge over Chislem creek to the west of Edmond.

The Indian question is a big one. Before it is solved the whole nation will be interested.

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At the Baptist church in Perry last Sunday evening the minister took for his text: "Bobby Burns."

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The Perry Enterprise suggests that before it adjourns the Methodist conference at Cleveland should endorse McKinley.

Okla. cannot do everything like states do. She does not have an opportunity to vote for presidential electors.

The New York papers are now writing stuff about the Cheyenne Indian troubles. As usual they show they know nothing about it.

Inspector Shelby, who is investigating things at Guthrie, is said to be ready to spring a sensation which may throw the Nit exposure in a shadow.

Okla. is full of people who like Dennis Flynn until it comes to Flynn's Reed sentiments. Then they bid him a fond adieu and go over to McKinley.

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At Perry the grand jury protested against witnesses being summoned who knew absolutely nothing about cases. The grand jury said it was done for mileage.

Miss Hammer, a missionary among the Indians, says that the report that the Indians do not like Captain Woodson is only partially true, and that the educated Indians do like him.

J. C. Post of Kingfisher, has written to the attorney general in Washington telling him that the matter between Post and Judge McAtee has been adjusted and expressing sorrow that any trouble ever occurred. Now Jake Admire is mad at Post.

The Oklahoma City Times-Journal says, despite the fact that statistics show the Indians are increasing: The Wichita Eagle declares that the Indian is growing more numerous and more immoral. Neither statement is correct in the Indian Territory or elsewhere. The Indian's tribe is growing more numerous, perhaps, but it is through the infusion of white blood. Indians never marry their wives out of the tribe. A white man marries an Indian girl and straightaway joins the tribe. The issue of marriage is numbered as members of the tribe. Even to the one-sixty-fourth part do they claim tribal relations and secure a division of the tribal funds and lands. The tribe may thus be increased, but the sum total of Indian blood is growing less.

The morality among the Indians is much greater than among the mixed. The Indian is not becoming more immoral. Years ago the Indians were completely debauched by the association of unprincipled white people as they could be and still live. The debauchery has done its

work already in decimating the ranks of the full bloods. The mixed bloods are not immoral—at least no worse than the white people among whom they live. In the country districts of the Indian Territory they are far above their white neighbors in culture, education and morality.

There is much anxiety in the west over McKinley's present (1896) views on the financial question. He cannot speak now on the matter, for it would be an indiscretion politically and a semi-dictation in regard to the national platform. But when the time comes, and it will presently, McKinley will announce himself squarely, and, notwithstanding the timid doubts of his western friends, it will not be a declaration for a gold standard.

Can the business men in the Republican party afford to take a candidate for president whose whole record justifies the claim that he will prove in the future, as in the past, an opponent of the gold standard, and a friend to such compromises with the silverites as the purchase act which he carried through, as leader of the house, six years ago?—New York Evening Post.

free coinage bill November 5, 1877, and he remarks that "this doesn't indicate that he 'always voted with the Republican party against the free coinage of silver,' as Sherman associates." McKinley's action early in 1878 is pronounced "of vastly more importance on this point." The Bland bill was amended in the senate, under the lead of Mr. Allison, so as to provide for the coinage of not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 worth of silver bullion a month into standard dollars, and in that form passed by the house; whereupon Mr. Hayes vetoed it, and McKinley voted to repeal it over the veto. Mr. Murdock holds that "it was as absolutely necessary to have gold standard votes then as it is now," but "McKinley had his convictions and those convictions were not the property of John Sherman." The Eagle next recalls McKinley's action as chairman of the Republican national convention of 1888, in reporting a platform declaring for "the use of both gold and silver as money," and condemning the silver policy of the Cleveland administration where "again McKinley was against Sherman," because "McKinley has never been for the gold standard." Finally the silver delegate from Kansas quotes McKinley's speech in congress June 24, 1890, when he announced himself "for the largest use of silver," and said, "I want the double standard," and he asks, "Does anyone desire a clearer statement than that?"

Mr. Murdock is himself an ardent advocate of free coinage and a bitter opponent of the gold standard. He will go to St. Louis determined to secure the nomination of a candidate who embodies his views. He is a warm advocate of McKinley's nomination on the ground that his whole record in public life since his election to congress twenty years ago shows him to be against the gold standard and for the "double standard," which means silver. He is perfectly confident that McKinley's future will be consistent with his past. Upon this point the Eagle says:

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CONDITION OF WHEAT.

Great Bend, Kan., May 10th, 1896.

To the Editor of the Eagle.

Much speculation has been made on the condition of the winter wheat in central and western Kansas. Here in Barton county, since the rain, the wheat is in good condition. With few exceptions our farmers claim that the red or brown leaves on the wheat gave it the appearance of dead, but on investigation they find the main stalk alive, and when it joins the dead leaves below joint will drop off and all the new leaves will be above the joint and the stalk will be sap the ground so much and make the head larger and the berry more plump, and the wheat will grade better on market. So we think in the end we are still hopeful of a bountiful crop. Our corn, oats, barley, alfalfa, also fruit, is all up to this time, in good shape, and we all feel sure of as good a crop as we ever had in Barton county. A. C. BARRETT.

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McNamara & Co

123-127 Main Street.

We are Cutting Prices in the Carpet Department This Week.

The great Wrapper sale Friday. \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 Wrappers of Prints and Percales at 50 cents while they last.

French Gingham sure enough. American Fine Zephyr Gingham. Now selling at 7 cents a yard. People don't believe it until they see the cloth, and then they wonder where we got them.

Dress Goods Selling never lets up here this season. The prices and fine assortments have become noised about and results are showing up every day.

The finest Black Goods stock in Kansas, including Priestley's famous fabrics.

Our Monthly Magazine "Fashions" is now ready for free distribution. Call at once as they are in big demand this month.

At McNamara's

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ALONG THE KANSAS RILS

Morrill says he has no fear but that San Peters is "true blue."

William Ritter of Kingman county, is out for a place in the state senate.

The Republicans of Reno county will nominate their county ticket June 24.

The city assessor Garden City has come to the conclusion that the population of that city is 1,625.

Judge Vandeventer expects to have 20,000 bushels of wheat this year besides a United States senatorship.

Morrill will make a fight for the delegation in Shawnee county. It is said that Troutman will carry it.

It is said to be a fact that the scandals at the state institutions were Breidenbach's, not Lewelling's fault.

There is a belief in southern Kansas that when a man is once elected sheriff he spends the rest of his life in litigation.

The Democrats in the western division of the appellate court failed to endorse Judge Milton, the Populist candidate for judge.

Jack Harris, who was nominated for congress in the Second district